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USDA United States
Department of
Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

# Idaho Basin Outlook Report April 1, 1999



### Basin Outlook Reports and Federal - State - Private Cooperative Snow Surveys

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### How forecasts are made

Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual snow courses and automated SNOTEL sites, along with precipitation, antecedent streamflow, and indices of the El Niño / Southern Oscillation are used in computerized statistical and simulation models to prepare runoff forecasts. These forecasts are coordinated between hydrologists in the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Weather Service. Unless otherwise specified, all forecasts are for flows that would occur naturally without any upstream influences.

Forecasts of any kind, of course, are not perfect. Streamflow forecast uncertainty arises from three primary sources: (1) uncertain knowledge of future weather conditions, (2) uncertainty in the forecasting procedure, and (3) errors in the data. The forecast, therefore, must be interpreted not as a single value but rather as a range of values with specific probabilities of occurrence. The middle of the range is expressed by the 50% exceedance probability forecast, for which there is a 50% chance that the actual flow will be above, and a 50% chance that the actual flow will be below, this value. To describe the expected range around this 50% value, four other forecasts are provided, two smaller values (90% and 70% exceedance probability) and two larger values (30%, and 10% exceedance probability). For example, there is a 90% chance that the actual flow will be more than the 90% exceedance probability forecast. The others can be interpreted similarly.

The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast. Users should take this uncertainty into consideration when making operational decisions by selecting forecasts corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to assume about the amount of water to be expected. If users anticipate receiving a lesser supply of water, or if they wish to increase their chances of having an adequate supply of water for their operations, they may want to base their decisions on the 90% or 70% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. On the other hand, if users are concerned about receiving too much water (for example, threat of flooding), they may want to base their decisions on the 30% or 10% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. Regardless of the forecast value users choose for operations, they should be prepared to deal with either more or less water. (Users should remember that even if the 90% exceedance probability forecast is used, there is still a 10% chance of receiving less than this amount.) By using the exceedance probability information, users can easily determine the chances of receiving more or less water.

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### IDAHO WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK REPORT

### April 1, 1999

### **SUMMARY**

March brought some relief to central Idaho with below normal precipitation and warm temperatures that started melting lower elevation snowpacks. The Panhandle Region received normal precipitation which further increased snow levels. Snowpacks are 110-160% of average north of the Snake River and 90% across southern Idaho. Lower elevation snowpacks are much less than in 1997; however, higher elevation snow sites are at record high levels in the northern Panhandle and west-central mountains. Streamflow forecasts call for 120-150% of average in the northern 2/3s of Idaho with the Weiser, North Fork Payette and northern Panhandle tributaries possibly yielding record high amounts. Reservoirs are being drafted in preparation for snowmelt runoff. Precipitation and air temperatures in the next 60 days will determine timing of the snowmelt season and severity of flooding.

### **SNOWPACK**

Record high snow water content levels are occurring at individual sites in the northern Panhandle Region (Smith Creek) and west-central mountains (Brundage Reservoir, Placer Creek and Squaw Flat). Snowpack percentages are 145-165% of average, which are at or near record high levels, in the Priest, Little Salmon, Mann, Weiser, North Fork Payette and Camas basins. Snowpack is 125-135% of average in the Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe, Clearwater, Payette and Boise basins. Snowpack is 110-125% of average in the Salmon, Wood, Lost, upper Snake and Owhyee basins. The snowpack is 90% of average in south central and south eastern Idaho.

### **PRECIPITATION**

March brought some relief with below normal precipitation falling across the southern 2/3s of Idaho. March precipitation was near normal in the Panhandle Region and decreased to 40% of average in the Wood and Lost basins. Precipitation was around 75% of average in the upper Snake River and Bear River basins, and 62% in the Southside Snake River basins. Precipitation for the water year is about 125% of average in the Panhandle, Clearwater, Weiser, Payette and Boise basins. Water year to date precipitation ranges from 105-115% of average in the Salmon, Wood and Lost, and upper Snake basins and is 85-95% in the Bear and Southside Snake River basins.

Spring precipitation (April-June) during other La Nina years varied and ranged from 50-150% of average. There is little or no correlation between La Nina type conditions and spring precipitation, unlike the good correlation with winter precipitation. An unusually wet spring like Idaho had in the Boise basin in 1998 and in the upper Snake basin in 1997 could greatly increase runoff volumes, especially in areas with near record high snow. The National Weather Service's extended climatic outlook for April is for warmer than normal temperatures across Idaho with below normal precipitation for the southern 2/3s of Idaho. For the 90 days from April 1 through June 30, chances are higher than normal for above normal temperatures across south-central, southern and western Idaho. Precipitation is expected to be below normal in the northern 1/3 of Idaho and normal across the southern 1/3 of the state.

Only the lower elevation snowpack has started to melt; mid-elevation and higher elevation sites were still accumulating snow water in early April. A warm dry spring would be ideal to melt this year's snowpack in an orderly manner. In contrast, a cool April would allow the snowpack to remain intact and melt later in the spring when the chance of having warm or hot temperatures are even greater. A late melt scenario typically improves the efficiency of the snowpack in producing streamflow and also increases the chance of having high peak flows and greater runoff volumes. Stay tuned and monitor April's weather closely, as it is a critical month in determining whether Idaho snowpack starts melting or continues accumulating.

### RESERVOIRS

Many Idaho reservoirs have been drafted in anticipation of the snow melt runoff season. The natural lakes and reservoirs in the Panhandle Region have near to above average storage. There will be plenty of water to fill the hundreds of lakes in the region. Dworshak Reservoir is near minimum pool at 45% of capacity. The Payette and Boise reservoir systems are being drafted and are just over half full. Magic and Little Wood reservoirs are also half full. Mackay was drafting slightly and is 70% full. The 8 major reservoirs in the upper Snake basin have a combined storage of 73% of capacity which is about normal for April 1. Oakley Reservoir is 65% full and may start releasing water as a result of the later than normal lower elevation snowmelt and to maintain adequate space when the higher elevation starts melting. Salmon Falls Reservoir is half full. Reservoir releases were reduced from Owyhee Reservoir after the late March runoff peak; Owyhee and Wildhorse reservoirs are about 90% full. Bear Lake and Montpelier reservoirs are about three-quarters full.

Note: NRCS reports reservoir information in terms of usable volumes, which includes both active, inactive, and in some cases dead storage. Other operators may report reservoir contents in different terms. For additional information, see the reservoir definitions in the back of this report.

### STREAMFLOW

Snow melt in some of the lower elevations generated increases in streams across the state. Other streams will be increasing as the snowpack ripens and starts melting. Streamflow forecasts call for high runoff volumes (135-150% of average) in the Weiser, Payette, Camas, Clearwater and Panhandle Region. Other streams north of Snake River are forecast at 100-130% of average. Streams across southern Idaho are forecast at 80-90% of average, except for Owyhee Reservoir inflow which is forecast at 150% of average.

### RECREATION

With average to record high snowpacks across the state, there will be plenty of water for recreation in Idaho this year. Deep snowpacks will extend the boating season in the northern 2/3 of Idaho. However, the above normal snow levels also bring the possibility of high peak flows. Boaters may have to wait until levels decrease to desirable boating levels. Caution should be used if putting on the river before, during, or immediately after the seasonal snowmelt peak -- additional rain during the critical snow melt period may generate rapid changes in streamflow levels. The Bruneau and Owyhee streams should have an adequate boating season. The Owhyee River peaked once last month, but there is still snow in the higher elevations to generate another peak. Warm temperatures in March allowed the snowpack to settle 1-2 feet in most areas. Snow depths remain deep in the higher elevations with up to 17 feet of snow in the Panhandle Region. Heavy snowpacks will take a long time to melt, maintaining above normal stream levels though at least mid-summer and delaying access into higher mountainous areas.

### IDAHO SURFACE WATER SUPPLY INDEX (SWSI) As of April 1, 1999

The Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) is predictive indicator of surface water availability within a watershed for the spring and summer water use season. The index is calculated by combining pre-runoff reservoir storage (carryover) with forecasts of spring and summer streamflow. SWSI values are scaled from +4.1 (abundant supply) to -4.1 (extremely dry), with a value of zero indicating a median water supply as compared to historical occurrences.

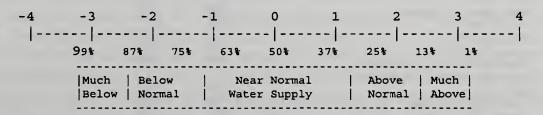
SWSI values are published January through May, and provide a more comprehensive outlook of water availability than either streamflow forecasts or reservoir storage figures alone. The SWSI index allows comparison of water availability between basins for drought or flood severity analysis. Threshold SWSI values have been established for most basins to indicate the potential for agricultural water shortages.

The following agencies and cooperators provide assistance in the preparation of the Surface Water Supply Index for Idaho:

US Department of Commerce, National Weather Service US Bureau of Reclamation Idaho Water Users Association US Army Corps of Engineers
Idaho Department of Water Recourses
PacifiCorp

Basin or Region	SWSI Value	Recent Year With Similar SWSI Value	Agricultural Water Supply Shortage May Occur When SWSI is Less Than
PANHANDLE	3.3	1971	NA
CLEARWATER	1.9	1996/93	NA
SALMON	2.6	1983	NA
WEISER	3.5	1982	NA
PAYETTE	2.7	1995	NA
BOISE	1.3	1995	-2.6
BIG WOOD	1.5	1995	-1.4
LITTLE WOOD	1.6	1996	-2.1
BIG LOST	1.7	1980	-0.8
LITTLE LOST	1.3	1993	0.0
HENRYS FORK	1.5	1993	-3.3
SNAKE (AMERICAN FALLS	1.7	1995	-2.0
OAKLEY	2.2	1985	0.0
SALMON FALLS	2.4	1996	0.0
BRUNEAU	-1.3	1989	NA
OWYHEE	3.4	1983	NA
BEAR RIVER	-0.4	1997	-3.8

### SWSI SCALE, PERCENT CHANCE OF EXCEEDANCE, AND INTERPRETATION



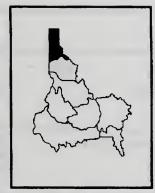
Note: The Percent Chance of Exceedance is an indicator of how often a range of SWSI values might be expected to occur. Each SWSI unit represents about 12% of the historical occurrences. As an example of interpreting the above scale, the SWSI can be expected to be greater than -3.0, 87% of the time and less than -3.0, 13% of the time. Half the time, the SWSI will be below and half the time above a value of zero. The interval between -1.5 and +1.5 described as "Near Normal Water Supply", represents three SWSI units and would be expected to occur about one third (36%) of the time.

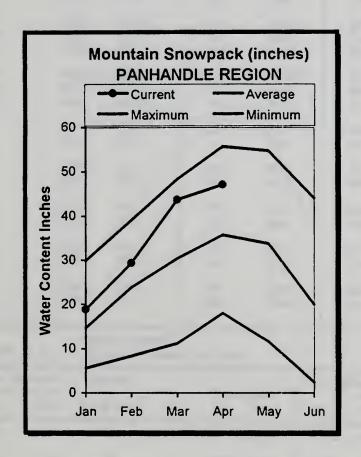
### BASIN-WIDE SNOWPACK SUMMARY

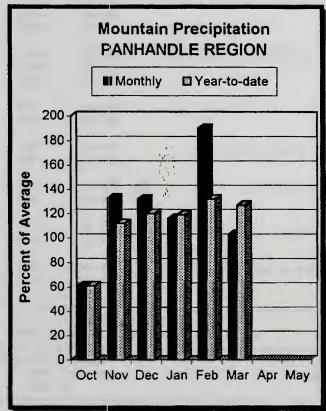
APRIL 1, 1999

	APRIL 1, 1999		
BASIN	70 Kaz 1, 1777	PERCENT OF LAST YEAR	PERCENT O
*****	*****	******	*****
PANHANDLE REGION Kootenai ab Bonners Ferry		179%	134%
Movie River		205%	138%
Priest River		181%	162%
Pend Oreille River		161%	120%
Rathdrum Creek		161%	149%
Hayden Lake Coeur d'Alene River		168% 186%	154% 130%
St. Joe River		194%	130%
Spokane River		180%	133%
Palouse River		214%	129%
CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN			
North Fork Clearwater		204%	134%
Lochsa River		186% 164%	129% 121%
Selway River Clearwater Basin Total		191%	130%
SALMON RIVER BASIN		12174	150%
Salmon River ab Salmon		149%	119%
Lemhi River		125%	102%
Middle Fork Salmon River		160%	125%
South Fork Salmon River		163%	133%
Little Salmon River Salmon Basin Total		179% 153%	149% 122%
WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVE	D RASINS	133%	122%
Mann Creek	IN DAGING	155%	154%
Weiser River		169%	153%
North Fork Payette		167%	145%
South Fork Payette		149%	119%
Payette Basin Total		157%	135%
Middle & North Fork Boise South Fork Boise River		147% 143%	120% 125%
Mores Creek		144%	137%
Boise Basin Total		146%	127%
Canyon Creek		181%	181%
WOOD AND LOST RIVER BASINS			
Big Wood ab Magic		137%	113%
Camas Creek Big Wood Basin Total		159% 142%	154% 123%
Little Wood River		125%	114%
Fish Creek		162%	120%
Big Lost River		138%	117%
Little Lost River		145%	111%
Birch-Medicine Lodge Creeks UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN	3	134%	120%
Camas-Beaver Creeks		131%	105%
Henrys Fork-Falls River		137%	118%
Teton River		119%	108%
Snake above Jackson Lake		136%	120%
Gros Ventre River		120%	111%
Hoback River		118%	104%
Greys River Salt River		117% 114%	102% 106%
Snake above Palisades		126%	113%
Willow Creek		106%	109%
Blackfoot River		111%	98%
Portneuf River		98%	105%
Snake aby American Falls Re		119%	110%
SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASII Raft River	N2	73%	87%
Goose-Trapper Creeks		82%	89%
Salmon Falls Creek		101%	87%
Bruneau River		97%	86%
Owyhee Basin Total		130%	111%
BEAR RIVER BASIN		4479	1048
Smiths & Thomas Forks Bear River ab WY-ID line		113% 107%	101% 95%
Montpelier Creek		125%	104%
Mink Creek		94%	91%
Cub River		91%	94%
Bear River ab ID-UT line		101%	94%
Malad River		75%	77%

### PANHANDLE REGION APRIL 1, 1999







### WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Higher elevation snow water content levels north of Pend Oreille Lake are at or near record levels for April 1. Smith Creek, located about 5 miles from the Canadian border at 4,800 feet, has a snowpack over 14 feet deep with 76.4 inches of water. This is the most snow water ever measured at this snow course which started in 1937. Previous maximum amount measured was 75.6 inches on May 1, 1974. Bear Mountain SNOTEL site, located in the headwaters of Lightning Creek at 5,400 feet, has 91.5 inches of snow water which is 3 inches less than the record high year of 1974. Benton Spring, north of Priest River at 4,920 feet in elevation has the 3rd highest April 1 levels since 1937, and is the same as in 1997. The good news is that lower elevation or valley snowpack throughout the Panhandle Region is much less than in 1997. Mid-elevation basins such as Rathdrum Creek and Hayden Lake are around 150% of average and are less than the 200% measured in 1997. The snowpack in the entire Pend Oreille River basin is 120% of average which is much less than the 149% in 1997. The Coeur d'Alene and St. Joe snowpack is about 130% of average. Streamflow forecasts range from 135-145% of average. With snow levels at record high levels, residents will see an extended period of high flows this summer, especially in Boundary and Bonner counties.

### PANHANDLE REGION Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 1999

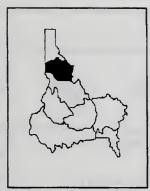
		<b>&lt;&lt;====</b>	Drier ====	== Future Co	onditions ===	===== Wetter	====>>	
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	= Chance Of E 50% (Most (1000AF)	Probable)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
KOOTENAI at Leonia (1,2)	APR-JUN	5145	5905	6250	110	6595	<b>73</b> 55	5701
	APR-JUL	6445	7391	7820	109	8249	9195	7199
	APR-SEP	7410	8497	8990	109	9483	10570	8275
CLARK FK at Whitehorse Rpds (1,2)	APR-JUN	9395	10808	11450	114	12092	13505	10050
	APR-JUL	10790	12447	13200	113	13953	15610	11730
	APR-SEP	11848	13672	14500	112	15328	17152	12910
PEND OREILLE Lake Inflow (1,2)	APR-JUN	10595	12318	13100	115	13882	15605	11390
	APR-JUL	12448	14272	15100	115	15928	17752	13150
	APR-SEP	13598	15594	16500	115	17406	19402	14370
PRIEST nr Priest River (1.2)	APR-JUL	778	920	985	121	1050	1192	814
	APR-SEP	829	981	1050	121	1119	1271	868
COEUR D'ALENE at Enaville	APR-JUL	932	1014	1070	139	1126	1208	770
	APR-SEP	977	1062	1120	138	1178	1263	809
ST.JOE at Calder	APR-JUL	1388	1490	1560	133	1630	1732	1169
	APR-SEP	1482	1588	1660	134	1732	1838	1237
SPOKANE near Post Falls (2)	APR-JUL	3139	3402	3580	136	3758	4021	2633
	APR-SEP	3258	3527	3710	136	3893	4162	2730
SPOKANE at Long Lake	APR-JUL	3573	3863	4060	138	4257	4547	2936
	APR-SEP	3815	4116	4320	137	4524	4825	3159

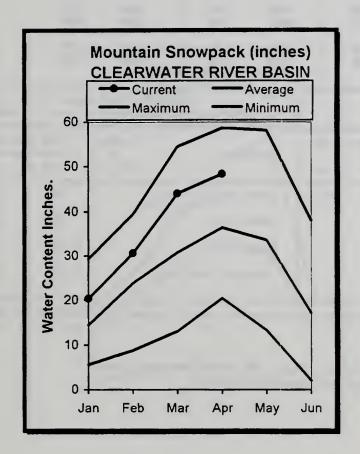
Reservoir St	PANHANDLE REGION orage (1000 AF) - End	of Marc	h		PANHAN Watershed Snowpack	DLE REGION Analysis -	April 1,	1999
Reservoir	Usable   Capacity	*** Us This	able Stor Last	age ***	Watershed	Number of	This Year	r as % of
		Year	Year	Avg		Data Sites	Last Yr	Average
HUNGRY HORSE	3451.0	1946.0	2324.0	2046.0	Kootenai ab Bonners Fer	ry <b>3</b> 9	179	134
FLATHEAD LAKE	1791.0	792.2	603.1	751.9	Moyie River	12	205	138
NOXON RAPIDS	<b>335.</b> 0	315.4	326.4	231.3	Priest River	5	181	162
PEND OREILLE	1561.3	950.0	898.6	796.0	Pend Oreille River	112	161	120
COEUR D'ALENE	238.5	236.5	190.5	170.1	Rathdrum Creek	4	164	146
PRIEST LAKE	119.3	56.0	65.0	61.9	Hayden Lake	2	168	154
					Coeur d'Alene River	9	186	130
					St. Joe River	4	194	130
					Spokane River	17	182	131
				- 4	Palouse River	2	214	129

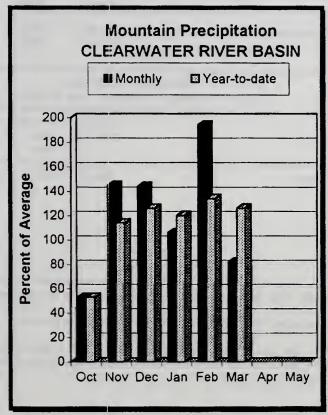
<sup>\* 90%, 70%, 30%,</sup> and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual flow will exceed the volumes in the table.

<sup>(1) -</sup> The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.(2) - The value is natural flow - actual flow may be affected by upstream water management.

### CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN APRIL 1, 1999







### WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

March precipitation was 83% of average; only the Panhandle Region received more precipitation last month. A snow index for 13 sites in the Clearwater River basin shows the snowpack is 130% of average and has twice the amount of water as last year. The snowpack is the 5th highest since 1961; only years 1997, 1974, 1972 and 1971 had more snow. For the basin as a whole, the snowpack was 157% of average in 1997 and was 165% in the record high year of 1972. The snowpack is 121% of average in the Selway basin and 134% in the North Fork Clearwater basin. At the end of March, Dworshak Reservoir was drafted to 1,554,800 acre-feet, which is about 100,000 acre-feet above minimum pool and is 45% of usable capacity. Dworshak Reservoir inflow forecast is for 127% of average. The Clearwater River near Spalding is forecast at 123% of average. Water users and residents can expect an extended period of high flows and the possibility of high peak flows when the snow starts melting. Additional spring precipitation could increase these already high runoff values. Spring precipitation (April-June) varies in La Nina type years and has ranged from 85-150% of average with most years in the 85-100% of the normal range.

### CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 1999

		311 64111 10	m roi ecasis	- APFIL I,	777   202022	========		
Forecast Foint	Forecast Period	<===== 90% (1000AF)		== Chance Of   50% (Most	Exceeding * == t Probable) (% AVG.)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10%	30-Yr Avg (1000AF
DWORSHAK RESV INFLOW (1,2)	APR-JUL APR-SEP	2932 3124	3254 3465	3400 3620	127 127	3546 3775	3868 4116	2687 2858
CLEARWATER at Orofino (1)	APR-JUL APR-SEP	4271 4509	5144 5431	5540 5850	117 118	5936 6269	6809 7191	4718 4976
CLEARWATER at Spalding (1,2)	APR-JUL APR-SEP	7552 7988	8775 9282	9330 9870	123 123	9885 10458	11108 11752	7618 8052
CLEARWA Reservoir Storage (	TER RIVER BASI 1000 AF) - End			=======================================	CLEA Watershed Sno	IRWATER RIVE OWPack Analy		1, 1999
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usab This Year	le Storage Last Year		ershed	Numb of Data S		Year as % of
======================================	3468.0	1554.8	25 <b>75.</b> 8 20	93.0 Nort	th Fork Clearwa	ter 10	204	134
				Loci	nsa River	4	186	129
				Seli	way River	5	164	121
				Clea	arwater Basin 1	otal 18	191	130

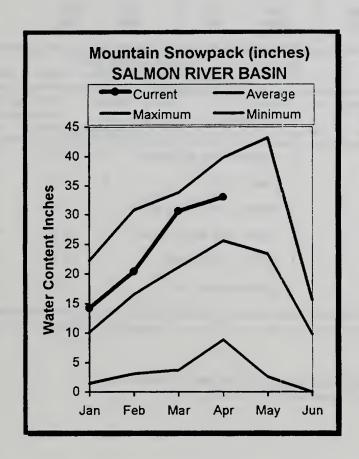
<sup>\* 90%, 70%, 30%,</sup> and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual flow will exceed the volumes in the table.

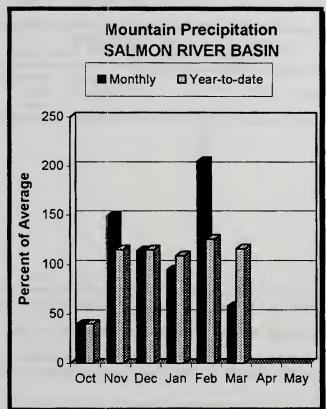
<sup>(1) -</sup> The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.

<sup>(2) -</sup> The value is natural flow - actual flow may be affected by upstream water management.

### SALMON RIVER BASIN APRIL 1, 1999







### WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

An index of 4 snow measuring stations in the Little Salmon basin shows the snowpack is at a new record high level since measurements started in 1961. The snowpack is 149% of average and slightly higher than the previous record years of 1971 and 1974. The snowpack decreases from west to east across the basin; South Fork is 133% of average, Middle Fork is 125%, and Lemhi basin is 102%. Overall, the Salmon basin snowpack is 122% of average, which is still less than the 137% in 1997. Streamflow forecasts are for 1121% of average for the Salmon River above Salmon and 119% for the Salmon River near White Bird. Lower elevation snowmelt brought an increase in the Little Salmon River; however, higher elevation snow is still accumulating and at record high at Brundage Mountain SNOTEL site. Residents should be prepared for an extended period of high flows. River runners will have an extended season after the snowmelt streamflow peaks occur. However, the above normal snowpack also brings the potential for high peak flows; boaters should use caution until streams decrease to desirable boating levels.

### SALMON RIVER BASIN Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 1999

Forecast Point	Forecast Period		70% (1000AF)	=== Ch   5	ance Of E			30%			-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
SALMON at Salmon (1)	APR-JUL APR-SEP	739 877	953 1127		1050 1240	121 122		1147 1353	1361 1603		869 1019
SALMON at White Bird (1)	APR-JUL APR-SEP	5690 6309	6646 7369		7080 7850	119 119		7514 8331	8470 9391		5956 6602
SAL Reservoir Storage	MON RIVER BASIN (1000 AF) - End	of March	22822333			Watershed Si		RIVER BA k Analysi		l 1, 1	999
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usabl This Year	e Storage Last Year	*** Avg	Water	rshed		Number of Data Sit	===	s Year	as % of
			=======	<b>5</b> 05655	Salm	on River ab	Salmon	11	150		119
					Lemh	i River		9	124		101

Middle Fork Salmon River

South Fork Salmon River

Little Salmon River

Salmon Basin Total

3

3

31

160

163

179

153

125

133

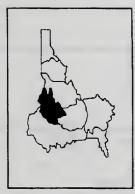
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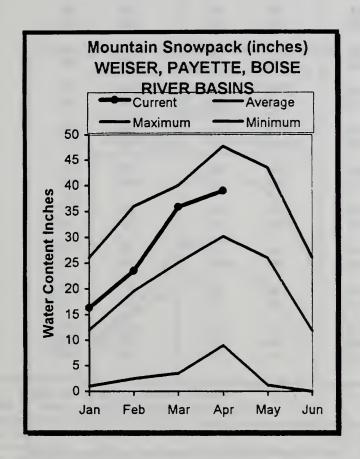
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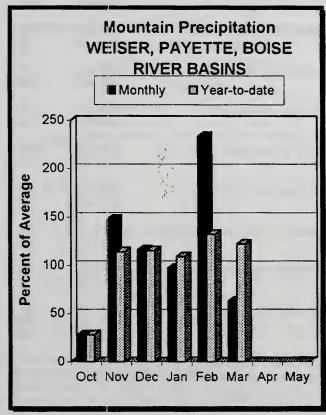
<sup>\* 90%, 70%, 30%,</sup> and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual flow will exceed the volumes in the table. The average is computed for the 1961-1990 base period.

<sup>(1) -</sup> The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels. (2) - The value is natural flow - actual flow may be affected by upstream water management.

### WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS APRIL 1, 1999







### WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

A warm dry March (precipitation was 63% of average) started melting snow in the foothills and lower elevations, but mid-elevations above approximately 5,000 feet have not started melting. The Weiser basin snowpack is 154% of average, 2nd highest since 1961, only 1971 had more snow. The North Fork Payette snowpack is 145% of average, also 2nd highest since 1961 and only exceed by 1974. Brundage Reservoir SNOTEL site, located just north of McCall at 6,300 feet, is at an all-time record for the most snow water ever measured. Brundage Reservoir has 47.1 inches of water; previous high was 45.3 inches on May 1, 1974. Similarly, Squaw Flat is 153% of average and record high for April 1; Placer Creek snow course has 31.4 inches of water, the highest since measurements started in 1952. Snowpack decreases to 120% of average in the South Fork Payette and Middle Fork/North Fork Boise basins as a result of an elevation distribution of the snowpack. Sites less than about 6,300 elevation in feet in the Boise basin are reporting similar levels as in 1997; higher elevation sites have less snow than in 1997. Trinity Mountain SNOTEL, located at elevation 7,700 feet in the South Fork Boise basin, has 47.0 inches of snow water. In 1997, it had 65.4 inches. The Boise and Payette reservoirs systems are being drafted and are about half full. With the highest snowpacks in the Weiser and Payette basins in over 25 years, residents can expect high runoff volumes and the possibility of flooding; these streams are forecast in the 145-155% of average range. The Boise River is forecast at 122% of average.

### WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 1999

		<<======	Drier ====	== Future Co	nditions ===	==== Wetter	====>>	
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (Most		30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
WEISER nr Weiser (1)	APR-JUL	415	535	590	153	645	765	386
	APR-SEP	448	577	635	153	693	822	415
SF PAYETTE at Lowman	APR-JUL	452	488	512	119	536	572	432
	APR-SEP	512	553	580	119	607	648	488
DEADWOOD RESERVOIR Inflow (1,2)	APR-JUL	146	162	169	125	176	192	135
	APR-SEP	153	170	177	124	184	201	143
NF PAYETTE nr Cascade (1,2)	APR-JUL	589	669	705	142	741	821	496
	APR-SEP	629	716	755	142	794	881	533
NF PAYETTE nr Banks (2)	APR-JUL	786	862	913	141	964	1040	648
	APR-SEP	826	909	965	140	1021	1104	690
PAYETTE nr Horseshoe Bend (1,2)	APR-JUL	1897	2105	2200	136	2295	2503	1618
	APR-SEP	2045	2276	2380	136	2484	2715	1755
BOISE near Twin Springs (1)	APR-JUL	669	738	770	122	802	871	631
	APR-SEP	720	796	830	121	864	940	686
SF BOISE at Anderson Ranch Dam (1,2)	APR-JUL	561	619	645	119	671	729	544
	APR-SEP	601	662	690	119	718	779	582
MORES CREEK near Arrowrock Dam	APR-JUL	134	149	160	124	171	186	129
	APR-SEP	138	154	165	123	176	192	134
BOISE mear Boise (1,2)	APR-JUN	1363	1478	1530	121	1582	1697	1264
	APR-JUL	1514	1665	1734	122	1803	1954	1421
	APR-SEP	1625	1787	1860	121	1933	2095	1535

WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of March

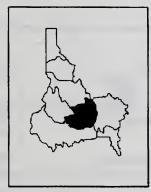
WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS Watershed Snowpack Analysis - April 1, 1999

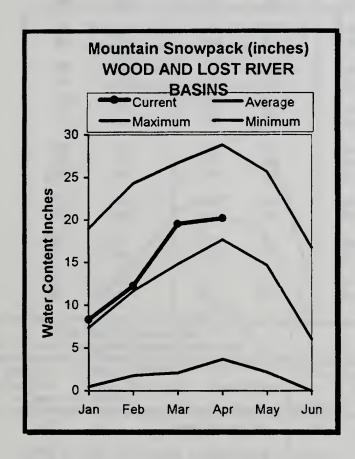
Reservoir	Usable	*** Usa This	ble Stora Last	ge ***	Watershed	Number	This Yea	r as % of
RESEL VOII	Capacity	Year	Year	Avg		Data Sites	Last Yr	Average
MANN CREEK	11.1	9.0	10.0	8.4	Mann Creek	2	155	154
CASCADE	703.2	386.0	566.6	392.5	Weiser River	5	169	153
DEADWOOD	161.9	86.7	129.4	90.4	North Fork Payette	8	167	145
ANDERSON RANCH	464.2	260.7	369.6	276.2	South Fork Payette	5	149	119
ARROWROCK	286.6	120.9	275.2	222.2	Payette Basin Total	14	157	135
LUCKY PEAK	293.2	155.9	192.3	156.1	Middle & North Fork Bois	se 6	147	120
LAKE LOWELL (DEER FLAT)	177.1	140.2	122.8	140.8	South Fork Boise River	9	143	125
					Mores Creek	5	144	137
					Boise Basin Total	15	146	127
					Canyon Creek	2	181	181

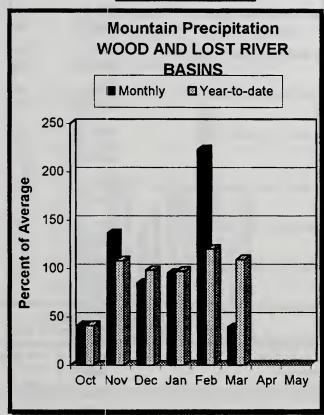
<sup>\* 90%, 70%, 30%,</sup> and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual flow will exceed the volumes in the table.

<sup>(1) -</sup> The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.(2) - The value is natural flow - actual flow may be affected by upstream water management.

### WOOD and LOST RIVER BASINS APRIL 1, 1999







### WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

March brought warm dry weather to the central Idaho Mountains. March precipitation was well below normal at 39% of average. Most SNOTEL sites in the Wood and Lost basins received 0.5 to 1.0 inches of precipitation while normal amounts are usually in the 2-3 inch range. Higher elevation snow measuring increased slightly from March 1 while lower sites below 6,500 feet in elevation started melting. Snowpack percentages dropped about 20 percentage points from last month and now range from 110-125% of average with the exception of Camas basin which is 154%. Camas Creek Divide, located at 5,710 feet, has 17.7 inches, the highest amount measured on April 1 since records started in 1960. Mackay Reservoir is 70% full; inflow forecast is for 113% of average. Little Wood Reservoir was drafted to 39% of capacity and the forecast is for 131% of average. Magic Reservoir is 53% full, with the inflow forecast projected at 132% of average. River levels will be increasing in the next few months as snowmelt in the higher elevations get into full swing. Reservoir managers may have to adjust operations based on future spring precipitation. Spring rains or lack of rain, can have a large influence on runoff volumes.

### WOOD AND LOST RIVER BASINS Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 1999

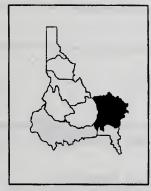
		<<=====	Drier ====	== Future Co	onditions ===	==== Wetter	====>>	
Forecast Point	Forecast					704		70 4- 4
	Period	90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	(1000AF)	Probable) (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)		30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
======================================	APR-JUL	248	293	315	124	338	390	255
	APR-SEP	278	330	355	123	381	441	289
BIG WOOD near Bellevie	APR-JUL	168	197	218	119	240	274	183
	APR-SEP	183	213	235	119	258	293	197
CAMAS CREEK near Blaine	APR-JUL	116	130	140	137	151	167	102
	APR-SEP	116	131	141	137	152	168	103
BIG WOOD below Magic Dam (2)	APR-JUL	332	364	385	131	406	438	295
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	APR-SEP	352	387	410	132	433	468	310
LITTLE WOOD near Carey (2)	APR-JUL	99	111	120	131	129	141	92
	APR-SEP	108	122	131	132	140	154	99
BIG LOST at Howell Ranch	APR-JUN	132	149	160	114	171	188	141
	APR-JUL	168	191	206	114	221	244	181
	APR-SEP	192	217	235	114	253	278	206
BIG LOST below Mackay Reservoir (2)	APR-JUL	133	156	172	113	188	211	152
	APR-SEP	164	190	208	113	226	252	184
LITTLE LOST blw Wet Creek	APR-JUL	28	32	35	113	38	42	31
	APR-SEP	34	40	44	113	48	54	39
LITTLE LOST nr Howe (Disc)	APR-JUL	32	35	37	113	40	43	33
	APR-SEP	41	45	48	112	51	56	43
WOOD AND LOST	RIVER BAS	======== INS		· <del></del>	W000 /	AND LOST RIVER	BASINS	
Reservoir Storage (1000			*******			owpack Analysi		
Reservoir	Usable Capacity		e Storage '	***	rshed	Number of	This	Year as % o
Neder To II	Сарастсу	Year		lvg		Data Sit	es Last	Yr Average
======================================	191.5	101.6	170.5 11	13.2 Big 1	Wood ab Magic	8	136	113

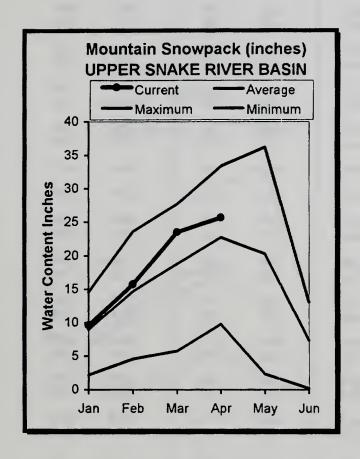
Reservoir Stora	Year Year 191.5 101.6 170.5 1  E WOOD 30.0 7.5 20.7		Watershed Snowpack	Analysis -	April 1,	1999		
Reservoir				ge ***	Watershed	Number of	This Yea	r as % of
	,			Avg		Data Sites	Last Yr	Average
MAGIC	191.5	101.6	170.5	113.2	Big Wood ab Magic	8	136	113
LITTLE WOOD	30.0	7.5	20.7	19.2	Camas Creek	5	159	154
MACKAY	44.4	31.2	38.2	33.1	Big Wood Basin Total	13	142	123
					Little Wood River	l.	125	114
					Fish Creek	3	162	120
					Big Lost River	7	138	117
					Little Lost River	4	145	111
					Birch-Medicine Lodge Cr	ee 4	134	120

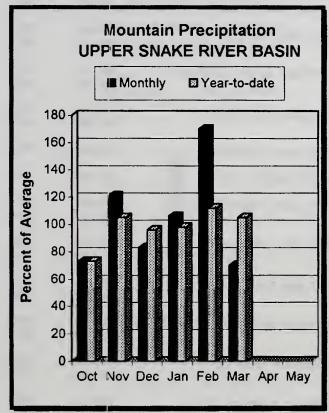
<sup>\* 90%, 70%, 30%,</sup> and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual flow will exceed the volumes in the table.

The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
 The value is natural flow - actual flow may be affected by upstream water management.

### UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN APRIL 1, 1999







### WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

March precipitation was 70% of average and is 105% for the water year to date. Snowpacks percentages in the upper Snake basin range from 100-120% of average. The highest snowpacks are in the Snake River above Jackson Lake and Henrys Fork/Falls River basins. The snowpack for the Snake River basin above Palisades Reservoir is 113% of average. The snowpack was 90% of average in 1998 and was record high in 1997 at 146%. Releases were being made to maintain adequate runoff space for this year's runoff. Combined reservoir storage for the 8 major upper Snake reservoirs is 73% of capacity which is normal for this time of year. Streamflow forecasts range from 100-120% of average in this area. Water supplies will be adequate for the many diverse uses in the upper Snake basin.

### UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 1999

		<b>&lt;&lt;====</b>	Drier ====				====>>	
Forecast Foint	Forecast Period	90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)		Probable) (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
HENRYS FORK near Ashton (2)	APR-JUL	528	573	604	111	635	680	544
	APR-SEP	708	763	800	110	837	892	730
HENRYS FORK near Rexburg (2)	APR-JUL	1109	1247	1340	109	1433	1571	1228
	APR-SEP	1406	1563	1670	108	1777	1934	1551
FALLS near Squirrel (1,2)	APR-JUL	328	374	395	109	416	462	364
	APR-SEP	403	449	470	109	491	537	432
TETON near Driggs	APR-JUL	127	147	161	106	175	195	152
	APR-SEP	168	193	210	106	227	252	199
TETON near St. Anthony	APR-JUL	324	372	404	107	436	484	377
	APR-SEP	394	448	485	106	522	576	457
SNAKE near Horan (1,2)	APR-SEP	889	986	1030	119	1074	1171	869
PACIFIC CREEK at Moran	APR-SEP	165	183	195	118	207	225	166
SNAKE above Palisades (2)	APR-JUL	2548	2680	2770	120	2860	2992	2311
	APR-SEP	2934	3095	3205	120	3315	3526	2671
GREYS above Palisades	APR-JUL	295	324	343	103	362	391	333
	APR-SEP	336	368	390	101	412	444	388
SALT near Etna	APR-JUL	258	298	325	102	352	392	319
	APR-SEP	322	369	400	100	431	478	399
PALISADES RESERVOIR INFLOW (1,2)	APR-JUL	3281	3606	3753	116	3900	4225	3226
	APR-SEP	3819	4191	4360	116	4529	4901	3763
SNAKE near Heise (2)	APR-JUL	<b>36</b> 02	3842	4006	116	4170	4410	3451
	APR-SEP	4220	4500	4690	116	4880	5160	4049
SNAKE nr Blackfoot (1,2)	APR-JUL	4207	4872	5174	116	54 <b>76</b>	6141	4444
	APR-SEP	5 <b>23</b> 2	5966	6300	115	6634	7368	5482
PORTNEUF at Topaz	APR-JUL	58	66	72	100	78	86	72
	APR-SEP	76	85	92	99	99	108	93
AMERICAN FALLS RESV INFLOW (1,2)	APR-JUL	2652	3393	3730	122	4067	4808	3066
	APR-SEP	2745	3622	4020	122	4418	5295	3303

	ER SNAKE RIVER BAS: ge (1000 AF) - End		1		UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN Watershed Snowpack Analysis - April 1, 1999					
Reservoir	Usable   Capacity	*** Usa This	able Stora	ge ***	Watershed	Number of	This Yea	r as % of		
	Capacity	Year	Year	Avg		Data Sites	Last Yr	Average		
HENRYS LAKE	90.4	85.6	87.7	80.3	Camas-Beaver Creeks	4	131	105		
ISLAND PARK	<b>13</b> 5.2	109.4	114.3	118.7	Henrys Fork-Falls River	12	137	118		
GRASSY LAKE	15.2	13.2	7.6	11.2	Teton River	8	119	108		
JACKSON LAKE	847.0	596.7	648.6	473.2	Snake above Jackson Lake	e 9	136	120		
PALISADES	1400.0	713.7	983.3	1014.0	Gros Ventre River	3	120	111		
RIRIE	80.5	52.1	50.4	39.5	Hoback River	6	118	104		
BLACKFOOT	348.7	275.2	281.1	245.3	Greys River	4	117	102		
AMERICAN FALLS	1672.6	1501.8	1573.4	1462.0	Salt River	5	114	106		
					Snake above Palisades	30	126	113		
					Willow Creek	7	106	109		
				4	Blackfoot River	5	111	98		
					Portneuf River	6	98	105		
					Snake aby American Falls	s 45	119	110		

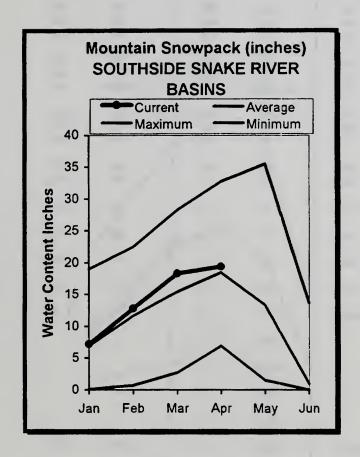
<sup>\* 90%, 70%, 30%,</sup> and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual flow will exceed the volumes in the table.

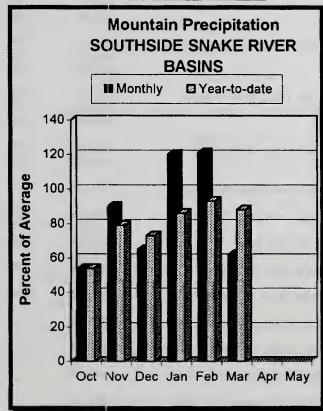
<sup>(1) -</sup> The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.

<sup>(2) -</sup> The value is natural flow - actual flow may be affected by upstream water management.

### SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASINS APRIL 1, 1999







### WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Warm temperatures and little precipitation in March allowed the snow to start melting gradually in the Owyhee basin. Streamflows increased but not of significant magnitude. In contrast, low elevations streams in the South Hills, which usually start flowing the last week of March, have only increased slightly. Precipitation in March ranged from 50-70% of average in these basins south of the Snake River. Water year to date precipitation is 88% of average. Some mid-elevation snow measuring sites in the South Hills started melting in March, but cool wet weather in late March and early April allowed the snowpack to start accumulating again and regain the amounts that were lost. Snowpack percentages are 90% of average, except in the Owyhee basin which is 111% of average. Outflows were reduced from Owyhee Reservoir which is currently 90% full. Salmon Falls is 48% full and has plenty of room for the 80% of average runoff that is forecast for Salmon Falls Creek. Oakley Reservoir inflow is forecast at 88% of average. Oakley Reservoir is 65% full and may start to releasing water to maintain adequate storage space until after the snowmelt streamflow peak has occurred. Losing some of the low snow last month helped reduce the chance of a rapid melt, but the higher elevation snowpack will provide additional runoff as the snow melt season progresses. Reservoir operators should be cautious of the rapid changes that spring rains can make by providing additional runoff and reducing irrigation demand as was observed last year across southern Idaho.

### SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASINS Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 1999

		<b>&lt;&lt;====</b> :	Drier ====	== Future Co	nditions ===	==== Wetter	r ====>>	
Forecast Foint	Forecast Period	90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (Most	xceeding * == Probable) (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
OAKLEY RESV INFLOW	APR-JUL	16.0	21	24	87	28	34	- <del></del>
	APR-SEP	18.4	23	27	88	31	37	31
OAKLEY RESV STORAGE	APR-30	49	51	52	138	54	55	38
	MAY-31	45	49	51	126	54	58	41
	JUN-30	36	41	45	123	49	54	37
SALMON FALLS CREEK nr San Jacinto	APR-JUN	40	51	60	81	69	85	74
	APR-JUL	41	54	64	80	74	90	79
	APR-SEP	44	57	67	80	78	94	84
SALMON FALLS RESV STORAGE	APR-30	102	106	109	132	112	116	83
	MAY-31	95	103	109	117	114	123	93
	JUN-30	61	74	83	93	91	104	89
BRUNEAU near Hot Springs	APR-JUL	275	329	368	176	409	474	209
indicate field field optimize	APR-SEP	112	148	175	79	204	252	221
OWYHEE near Gold Creek (2)	APR-JUL	10.2	15.6	20	80	25	33	25
OWYHEE nr Owyhee (2)	APR-JUL	38	58	72	84	86	106	86
OWYHEE near Rome	APR-JUL	360	446	509	135	577	684	377
OWYHEE RESV INFLOW (2)	APR-JUL	350	428	485	124	546	642	390
SUCCOR CK nr Jordan Valley	APR-JUL	9.19	12.99	15.57	162	18.15	21.95	9.60
SNAKE RIVER at King Hill (1,2)	APR-JUL			3210	111			2896
SNAKE RIVER near Murphy (1,2)	APR-JUL			3300	111			2980
SNAKE RIVER at Weiser (1,2)	APR-JUL			6950	127			5465
SNAKE RIVER at Hells Canyon Dam (1,	2 APR-JUL			7740	126			6129
SNAKE blw Lower Granite Dam (1,2)	APR-JUL	21284	24665	26200	121	27735	31116	21650

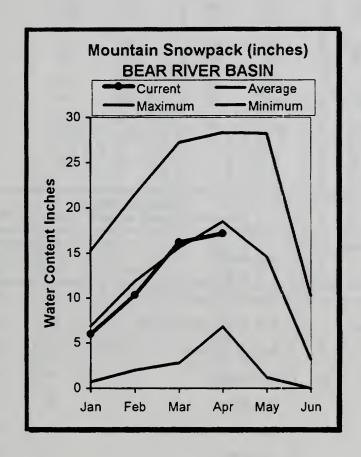
e (1000 AF) - End	of March			Watershed Snowpa	ck Analysis -	April 1,	
Usable Capacity				Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Yea	r as % of Average
<b>74.</b> 5	48.2	46.8	33.0	Raft River	5	73	87
182.6	88.4	83.6	63.8	Goose-Trapper Creeks	6	82	89
71.5	62.5	61.1	38.2	Salmon Falls Creek	7	101	87
715.0	643.9	558.9	579.0	Bruneau River	8	97	86
1419.3	665.6	1242.8	930.0	Owyhee Basin Total	20	130	111
	Usable Capacity 74.5 182.6 71.5	Usable *** Usa Capacity This Year  74.5 48.2  182.6 88.4  71.5 62.5  715.0 643.9	Usable *** Usable Stora Capacity This Last Year Year  74.5 48.2 46.8  182.6 88.4 83.6  71.5 62.5 61.1  715.0 643.9 558.9	Usable	Usable	Usable	Usable

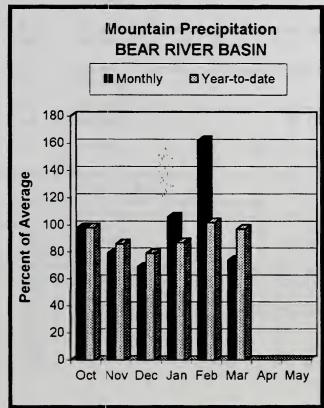
<sup>\* 90%, 70%, 30%,</sup> and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual flow will exceed the volumes in the table.

<sup>(1) -</sup> The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels. (2) - The value is natural flow - actual flow may be affected by upstream water management.

### BEAR RIVER BASIN APRIL 1, 1999







### WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

March precipitation was well below normal at 74% of average. Water year to date precipitation is just below normal at 97% of average. As a result of the below normal precipitation last month, snowpack percentages decreased slightly and now range from 90-105% of average. Oxford Springs SNOTEL site, located about 10 miles northeast of Malad at 6,740 feet, is the only SNOTEL site in the region to show significant melting. All other SNOTEL sites increased slightly last month. Bear Lake was drafting water to maintain adequate flood control space and is now 77% full. Montpelier Creek Reservoir is 68% full. With good reservoir storage and streamflow forecasts that are projected at 75-95% of average, water supplies will be adequate for the many users in this region.

### BEAR RIVER BASIN Streamflow Forecasts - April 1, 1999

Forecast Point	Cananana		: Drier ====		onditions ===	==== Wetter ======	=====>>	
rorecast roint	Forecast Period	90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (Most	Probable) (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
BEAR R nr Randolph, UT	APR-JUL	29	68	94	80	120	159	118
	APR-SEP	27	71	100	79	129	1 <i>7</i> 3	127
SMITHS FK nr Border, WY	APR-JUL	70	85	96	94	109	131	102
	APR-SEP	82	98	110	93	124	147	118
THOMAS FK nr WY-ID State Line (Disc.	APR-JUL	17.7	24	29	88	35	48	33
	APR-SEP	19.9	26	32	89	39	52	36
BEAR R blw Stewart Dam nr Montpelier	APR-JUL	123	178	215	75	252	307	288
	APR-SEP	135	197	240	73	283	345	327
MONTPELIER CK nr Montpelier (Disc)(2	APR-JUL	6.8	8.6	10.0	82	11.7	14.6	12.2
	APR-SEP	8.2	10.2	11.7	82	13.5	16.6	14.2
CUB R nr Preston	APR-JUL	31	36	40	85	44	49	47

Reservoir Stora	BEAR RIVER BASIN age (1000 AF) - End	of March	1			BEAR RIVER BASIN Watershed Snowpack Analysis - April 1, 19		
Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usa This Year	able Storag Last Year	e ***	Watershed 1	Number of Data Sites	This Yea	r as % of Average
BEAR LAKE	1421.0	1095.3	1078.6	998.0	Smiths & Thomas Forks	4	113	101
MONTPELIER CREEK	4.0	2.7	2.8	1.5	Bear River ab WY-ID line	e 11	107	95
					Montpelier Creek	2	125	104
					Mink Creek	4	94	91
					Cub River	3	91	94
					Bear River ab ID-UT lin	e <b>22</b>	101	94
					Malad River	3	75	77

<sup>\* 90%, 70%, 30%,</sup> and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual flow will exceed the volumes in the table.

<sup>(1) -</sup> The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.(2) - The value is natural flow - actual flow may be affected by upstream water management.

Streamflow Adjustment List For All Forecasts Published In Idaho Basin Outlook Report Streamflow forecasts are projections of runoff volumes that would have occurred naturally without influences from upstream reservoirs or diversions. These values are referred to as natural or adjusted flows. To make these adjustments, changes in reservoir storage, diversions, and inter-basin transfers are added or subtracted from the observed (actual) streamflow volumes. The following list documents the adjustments made to each forecast point in this report. (Revised October

### Panhandle River Basins

KOOTENAI R AT LEONIA, ID

+ LAKE KOOCANUSA (STORAGE CHANGE)

CLARK FORK AT WHITEHORSE RAPIDS, ID

+ FLATHEAD LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE) + HUNGRY HORSE (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ NOXON RAPIDS RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

PEND OREILLE LAKE INFLOW, ID

+ PEND OREILLE R AT NEWPORT, WA

+ FLATHEAD LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE) + HUNGRY HORSE (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ NOXON RAPIDS (STORAGE CHANGE

+ PEND OREILLE LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ PRIEST LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE) PRIEST R NR PRIEST R, ID

COEUR D'ALENE R AT ENAVILLE, ID - No Corrections + COEUR D'ALENE LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE) ST. JOE R AT CALDER, ID - No Corrections SPOKANE R NR POST FALLS, ID

SPOKANE R AT LONG LAKE, WA

+ COEUR D'ALENE LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ LONG LAKE, WA (STORAGE CHANGE)

### Clearwater River Basin

DWORSHAK RESERVOR INFLOW, ID

+ DWORSHAK RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

- CLEARWATER R AT OROFINO, ID

CLEARWATER R AT OROFINO, ID - No Corrections + CLEARWATER R NR PECK, ID CLEARWATER R AT SPALDING, ID

+ DWORSHAK RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

SALMON R AT WHITE BIRD, ID - No Corrections Salmon River Basin SALMON R AT SALMON, ID - No Corrections

## Weiser, Payette, Boise River Basins

SF PAYETTE R AT LOWMAN, ID - No Corrections WEISER R NR WEISER, ID - No Corrections DEADWOOD RESERVOIR INFLOW, ID

+ DEADWOOD R BLW DEADWOOD RESV NR LOWMAN

+ DEADWOOD RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ CASCADE RESV (STORAGE CHANGE) NF PAYETTE R AT CASCADE, ID

NF PAYETTE R NR BANKS, ID

+ CASCADE RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

PAYETTE R NR HORSESHOE BEND, ID

+ DEADWOOD RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ CASCADE RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

BOISE R NR TWIN SPRINGS, ID - No Corrections SF BOISE R AT ANDERSON RANCH DAM, ID

+ ANDERSON RANCH RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

BOISE R NR BOISE, ID

+ ANDERSON RANCH RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ ARROWROCK RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ LUCKY PEAK RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

## Wood and Lost River Basins

BIG WOOD R AT HAILEY, ID - No Corrections

BIG WOOD R BLW MAGIC DAM NR RICHFIELD, ID BIG WOOD R NR BELLEVUE, ID - No Corrections

+ MAGIC RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

LITTLE WOOD R NR CAREY, ID

+ LITTLE WOOD RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

BIG LOST R AT HOWELL RANCH NR CHILLY, ID - No Corrections

BIG LOST R BLW MACKAY RESV NR MACKAY, ID

+ MACKAY RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

LITTLE LOST R BLW WET CK NR HOWE, ID - No Corrections LITTLE LOST R NR HOWE, ID - No Corrections (Disc)

## Upper Snake River Basin

HENRYS FORK NR ASHTON, ID

+ HENRYS LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ ISLAND PARK RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

HENRYS FORK NR REXBURG. ID

+ HENRYS LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ ISLAND PARK RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ DIV FM HENRYS FK BTW ASHTON & ST. ANTHONY, ID

+ DIV FM HENRYS FK BTW ST. ANTHONY & REXBURG, ID

+ GRASSY LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)

FALLS R ABV YELLOWSTONE CANAL NR SQUIRREL, ID

+ GRASSY LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)

TETON R ABV SO LEIGH CK NR DRIGGS, ID - No Corrections

TETON R NR ST. ANTHONY, ID

- CROSS CUT CANAL

+ SUM OF DIVERSIONS ABV GAGE

SNAKE R NR MORAN, WY

+ JACKSON LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE) PALISADES RESERVOIR INFLOW, ID

+ PALISADES RESV (STORAGE CHANGE) + JACKSON LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)

+ SNAKE R NR IRWIN, ID

SNAKE R NR HEISE, ID

- + JACKSON LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)
- + PALISADES RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

## SNAKE R NR BLACKFOOT, ID

- + PALISADES RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)
  - + JACKSON LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)
- + DIV FM SNAKE R BTW HEISE AND SHELLY GAGES
  - + DIV FM SNAKE R BTW SHELLY AND BLACKFT, ID
    - PORTNEUF R AT TOPAZ, ID No Corrections

# AMERICAN FALLS RESERVOR INFLOW, ID

- + ALL CORRECT MADE FOR HENRYS FK NR REXBURG, ID
  - + JACKSON LAKE (STORAGE CHANGE)
- + PALISADES RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)
- + DIV FM SNAKE R BTW HEISE AND SHELLY GAGES
- + DIV FM SNAKE R BTW SHELLY AND BLACKFT GAGES

## Southside Snake River Basins

OAKLEY RESERVOIR INFLOW, ID

- + GOOSE CK ABV TRAPPER CK NR OAKLEY, ID
  - + TRAPPER CK NR OAKLEY, ID

SALMON FALLS CK NR SAN JACINTO, NV - No Corrections BRUNEAU R NR HOT SPRINGS, ID - No Corrections OWYHEE R NR GOLD CK, NV

- + WILDHORSE RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)
  - OWYHEE R NR OWYHEE, NV
- + WILDHORSE RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)
  - OWYHEE R NR ROME, OR
- + WILDHORSE RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)
- + JORDAN VALLEY RESV (STORAGE CHANGE) OWYHEE RESERVOIR INFLOW, OR
- + OWYHEE R BLW OWYHEE DAM, OR
- + OWYHEE RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)
- + DIV TO NORTH AND SOUTH CANALS
- SUCCOR CK NR JORDAN VALLEY, OR No Corrections SNAKE R NR MURPHY, ID - No Corrections SNAKE R - KING HILL, ID - No Corrections SNAKE R AT WEISER, ID - No Corrections SNAKE R AT HELLS CANYON DAM, ID
  - + BROWNLEE RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

### Bear River Basin

BEAR R NR RANDOLPH, UT

- + SULPHUR CK RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)
  - + CHAPMAN CANAL DIVERSION
- + WOODRUFF NARROWS RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

THOMAS FORK NR WY-ID STATELINE - No Corrections (Disc) SMITHS FORK NR BORDER, WY - No Corrections BEAR R BLW STEWART DAM, ID

- + SULPHUR CK RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)
- + CHAPMAN CANAL DIVERSION
- + WOODRUFF NARROWS RESV (STORAGE CHANGE)

- + DINGLE INLET CANAL
- + RAINBOW INLET CANAL

## + MONTPELIER CK RESV (STORAGE CHANGE) CUB R NR PRESTON, ID - No Corrections

RESERVOIR CAPACITY DEFINITIONS (Units in 1,000 acre-feet, KAF) (Revised October 1998) Different agencies use various definitions when reporting reservoir capacity and contents. Reservoir storage terms include dead, inactive, active, and surcharge storage. The table volumes that NRCS uses when reporting capacity and current reservoir storage. In most below lists these volumes for each reservoir in this report, and defines the storage cases, NRCS reports usable storage, which includes active and inactive storage.

NRCS CAPACITY TY INCLUDES	ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE DEAD+INACTIVE+ACTIVE INACTIVE+ACTIVE DEAD+INACTIVE+ACTIVE	INACT IVE+ACT IVE	ACTIVE INACTIVE+ACTIVE ACTIVE INACTIVE+ACTIVE ACTIVE INACTIVE+ACTIVE INACTIVE+ACTIVE	ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE	ACTIVE ACTIVE+SURCHARGE ACTIVE ACTIVE DEAD+INACTIVE+ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE	ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE	ACTIVE ACTIVE ACTIVE DEAD+ACTIVE
NRCS	3451.0 1971.0 335.0 1561.3 238.5 119.3	3468.0	703.2 161.9 464.2 286.6 293.2 177.1	191.5 30.0 44.4	90.4 135.2 15.2 847.0 1400.0 80.5 348.7	74.5 182.6 71.5 715.0	57.3 4.0 1421.0 4.0
SURCHARGE	111111	;	13.80	:::	7.90   10.00	11111	1111
ACTIVE SU	3451.00 1791.00 335.00 1042.70 225.00 71.30	2016.00	11.10 653.20 161.90 423.18 286.60 264.40 169.10	191.50 30.00 44.37	90.40 127.30 15.18 847.00 1200.00 80.54 348.73	74.50 182.65 71.50 715.00 975.30	57.30 4.00 1421.00 3.84
INACTIVE STORAGE S	112.40 13.50 28.00	1452.00	0.24 50.00 41.00  41.00  8.00	:::	155.50		1.50
DEAD INAC	39.73 Unknown Unknown 406.20 20.00	:	1.61 1.50 29.00	0.13	0.40 4.10 4.00	48.00 48.00      406.83	
BASIN/ RESERVOIR ST	PANHANDLE REGION HUNGRY HORSE FLATHEAD LAKE NOXON RAPIDS PEND OREILLE COEUR D'ALENE PRIEST LAKE	CLEARWATER BASIN DWORSHAK	WEISER/BOISE/PAYETTE MANN CREEK CASCADE DEADWOOD ANDERSON RANCH ARROWROCK LUCKY PEAK LAKE LOWELL	WOOD/LOST BASINS MAGIC LITTLE WOOD MACKAY	UPPER SNAKE BASIN HENRYS LAKE ISLAND PARK GRASSY LAKE JACKSON LAKE PALISADES RIRIE BLACKFOOT	SOUTHSIDE SNAKE BASINS OAKLEY SALMON FALLS WILDHORSE OWYHEE BROWNLEE	BEAR RIVER BASIN WOODRUFF NARROWS WOODRUFF CREEK BEAR LAKE

# Interpreting Streamflow Forecasts

### ntroduction

Each month, five forecasts are issued for each forecast point and each forecast period. Unless otherwise specified, all streamflovy forecasts are for streamflow volumes that would occur naturally without any upstream influences. Water users need to know what the different forecasts represent if they are to use the information correctly when making operational decisions. The following is an explanation of each of the forecasts.

Most Probable (50 Percent Chance of Exceeding) Forecast. This forecast is the best estimate of streamflow volume that can be produced given current conditions and based on the outcome of similar past situations, There is a 50 percent chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value. There is a 50 percent chance that the streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

The most probable forecast will rarely be exactly right, due to errors resulting from future weather conditions and the forecast equation itself. This does not mean that users should not use the most probable forecast; it means that they need to evaluate existing circumstances and determine the amount of risk they are willing to take by accepting this forecast value.

# To Decrease the Chance of Having Too little Water

If users want to make sure there is enough water available for their operations, they might determine that a 50 percent chance of the streamflow volume being lower than the most probable forecast is too much risk to take. To reduce the risk of not having enough water available during the forecast period, users can base their operational decisions on one of the forecasts with a greater chance of being exceeded (or possibly some point in-between). These include:

70 Percent Chance of Exceeding Forecast. There is a 70 percent chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value.

There is a 30 percent chance the streamflow volume will be less than

this forecast value.

90 Percent Chance of Exceeding Forecast. There is a 90 percent

chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value.

There is a 10 percent chance the streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

# To Decrease the Chance of Having Too much Water

If users want to make sure they don't have too much water, they might determine that a 50 percent chance of the streamflow being luigher than the most probable forecast is too much of a risk to take. To reduce the risk

of having too much water available during the forecast period, users can base their operational decisions on one of the forecasts with a smaller chance of being exceeded. These include:

30 Percent Chance of Exceeding Forecast. There is a 30 percent chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value. There is a 70 percent chance the streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

10 Percent Chance of Exceeding Forecast. there is a 10 percent chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value. There is a 90 percent chance the streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

## Using the forecasts - an example

Using the Most Probable Forecast. Using the example forecasts shown below, users can reasonably expect 36,000 acre-feet to flow past the gaging station on the Mary's River near Death between March I and July 31.

Using the Higher Exceedence Forecasts. If users anticipate a somewhat drier trend in the future (monthly and seasonal weather outlooks are available from the National Weather Service every two weeks), or if they are operating at a level where an unexpected shortage of water could cause problems, they might want to plan on receiving only 20,000 acre-feet (from the 70 percent chance of exceeding forecast). In seven out of ten years with similar conditions, streamflow volumes will exceed the 20,000 acre-foot forecast.

If users anticipate extremely dry conditions for the remainder of the season, or if they determine the risk of using the 70 percent chance of exceeding forecast is too great, then they might plan on receiving only 5000 acre-feet (from the 90 percent chance of exceeding forecast). Nine out of ten years with similar conditions, streamflow volumes will exceed the 5000 acre-foot forecast.

Using the Lower Exceedance Forecasts. If users expect wetter future conditions, or if the chance that five out of every ten years with similar conditions would produce streamflow volumes greater than 36,000 acre-feet was more than they would like to risk, they might plan on receiving 52,000 acre-feet (from the 30 percent chance of exceeding forecast) to minimize potential flooding problems. Three Out of ten years with similar conditions, streamflows will exceed the 52,000 acre-foot forecast.

In years when users expect extremely wet conditions for the remainder of the season and the threat of severe flooding and downstream damage exists, they might choose to use the 76,000 acre-foot (10 percent chance of exceeding) forecast for their water management operations. Streamflow volumes will exceed this level only one year out of ten.

BASINS	
BOISE RIVER	Forecasts
PAYETTE, BO	Streamflow
WEI SER,	·

	Forecart	*	 Drier ====	<pre>&lt;&lt;===== Drier ===== Future Conditions </pre>	nditions == eedina * ===	Wetter	— 	
	Period	90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (Most Probable) (1000AF) (% AVG.)	0% (Most Probable) (1000AF) (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
SF PAYETTE RIVER at LOMMan	APR-JUL APR-SEP	329	414	125 521	109 107	528 583	613 673	<b>432</b> <b>488</b>
BOISE RIVER near Iwin Springs (1)	APR-JUL APR-SEP	443	610 670	685	109	760 830	927 1005	631

For more information concerning streamflow forecasting ask your local NRCS field office for a copy of "A Field Office Guide for Interpreting Streamflow Forecasts'.





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